



Federal Enterprise Architecture

Command Information Superiority Architectures (CISA) World-wide Conference

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November 29, 2005





Agenda

- Forces Shaping the Role of Government
- Citizen-Centered Services
- FEA Reference Models
- LoBs and Services
- Business Reference Model (BRM)
- CONOPS
- CORE.gov
- Why is EA so Tough?
- E-Gov Status and Future Direction
- EA Assessment 2.0
- Transition Strategy Overview
- Federal Enterprise Architecture Principles



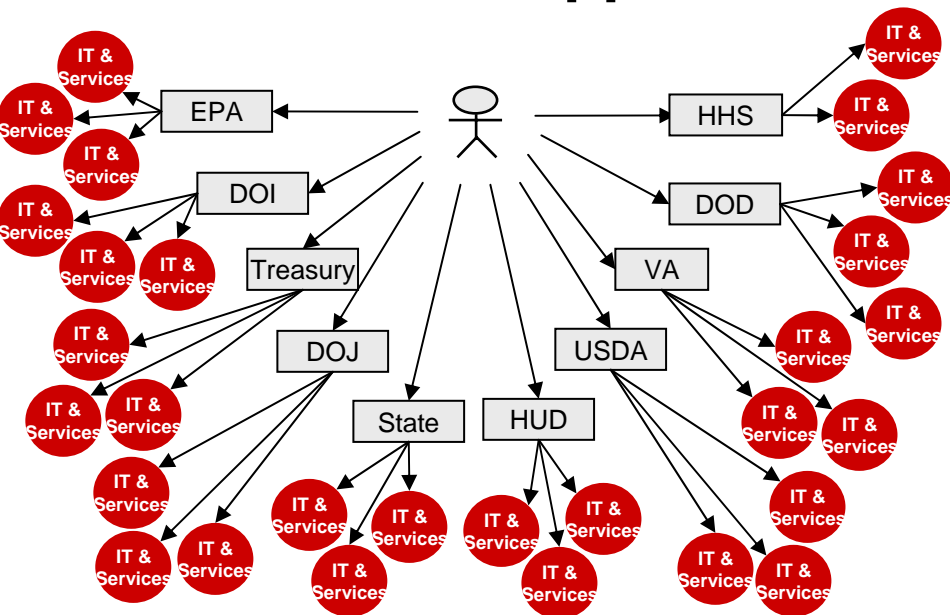
Forces Shaping the Role of Government

- Government-wide
 - National and global response to terrorism and other threats
 - Globalization
 - Shift to knowledge-based economies
 - Aging and more diverse population
 - Advances in science and technology
 - Quality of life for the nation, communities, families, and individuals
 - More diverse governance structures and tools
- Roadmap for Defense
 - Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) 2005

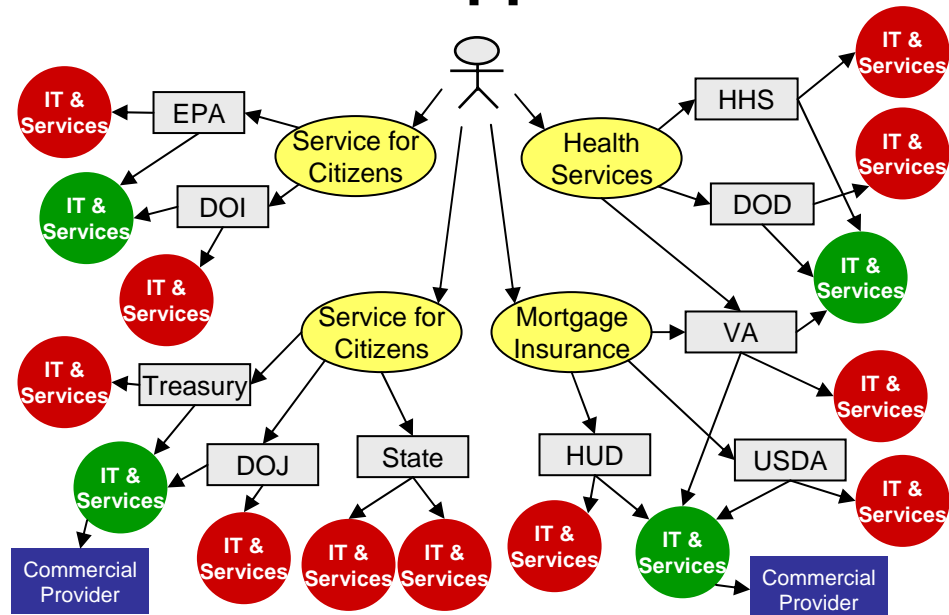


Future Direction: Citizen-Centered Services

The Historical Approach ...



The Future Approach ...



 = Service for Citizens

 = Agency-specific Service  = Common Service

 = Commercial Provider

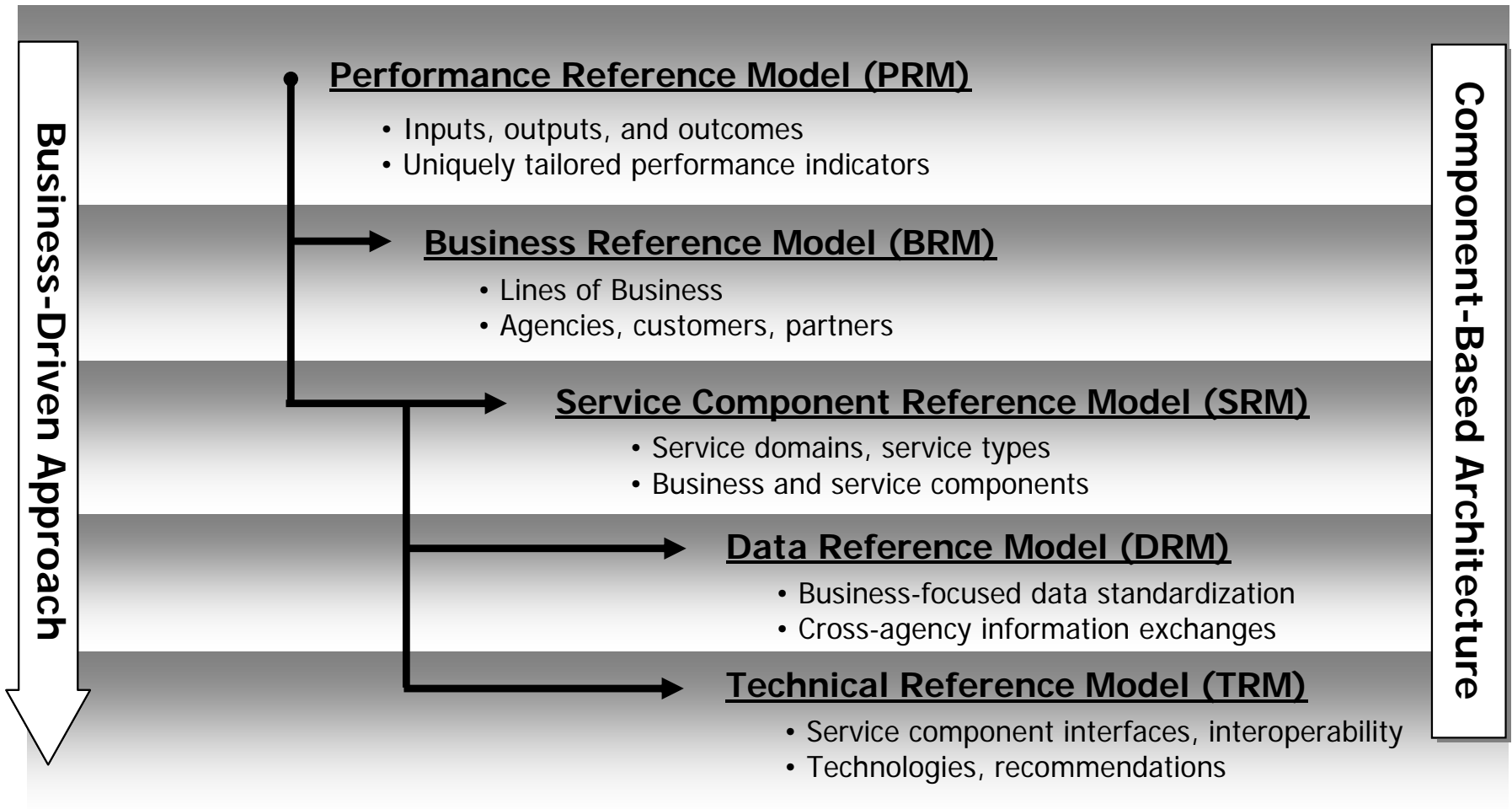


Citizen-Centered Approach and DoD

- Warfighter
 - Global Information Grid (GIG)
 - Global information access based on role
 - Net-Centric Enterprise Services (NCES)
 - Warfighter uses a service, regardless of who within DoD provides it
 - Specialized service provided by those who do it best
- Military Personnel and Families
 - Morale, Welfare, and Recreation
 - Health

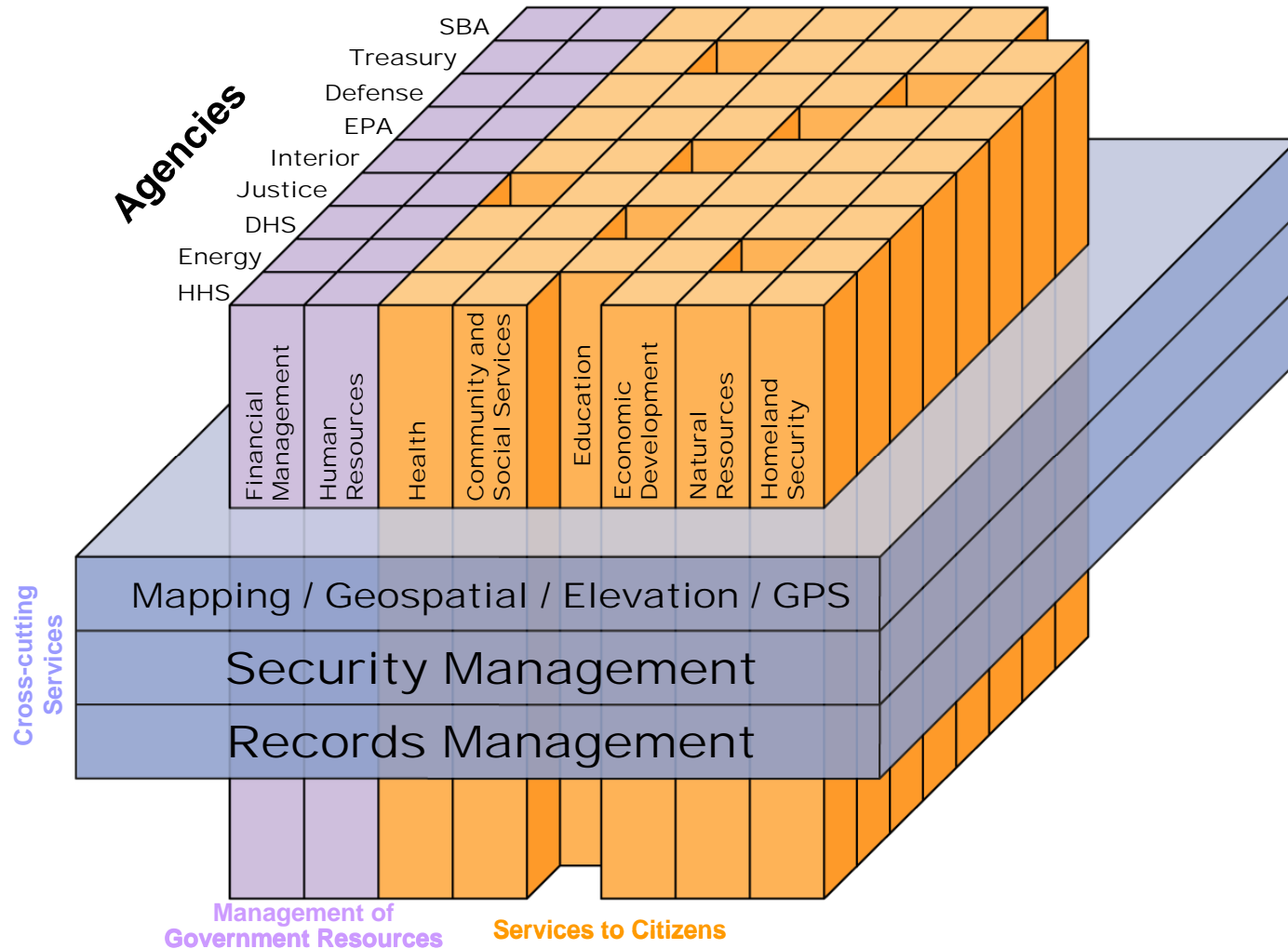


FEA Reference Models





LoBs and Services





Business Reference Model (BRM)

The Business Reference Model (BRM)





Lines of Business in the BRM

BRM Line of Business: Defense and National Security

Sub-Function	Definition
Strategic National and Theater Defense	involves establishing national and multinational military objectives; sequencing initiatives; defining limits and assess risks for the use of military and other instruments of national power; developing global plans or theater war plans to achieve these objectives; and providing military forces and other capabilities in accordance with strategic plans.
Operational Defense	involves linking tactics and strategy by establishing operational objectives needed to accomplish the strategic objectives, sequencing events to achieve the operational objectives, initiating actions, and applying resources to bring about and sustain these events.
Tactical Defense	involves focusing on the ordered arrangement and maneuver of combat elements in relation to each other and to the enemy to achieve combat objectives.

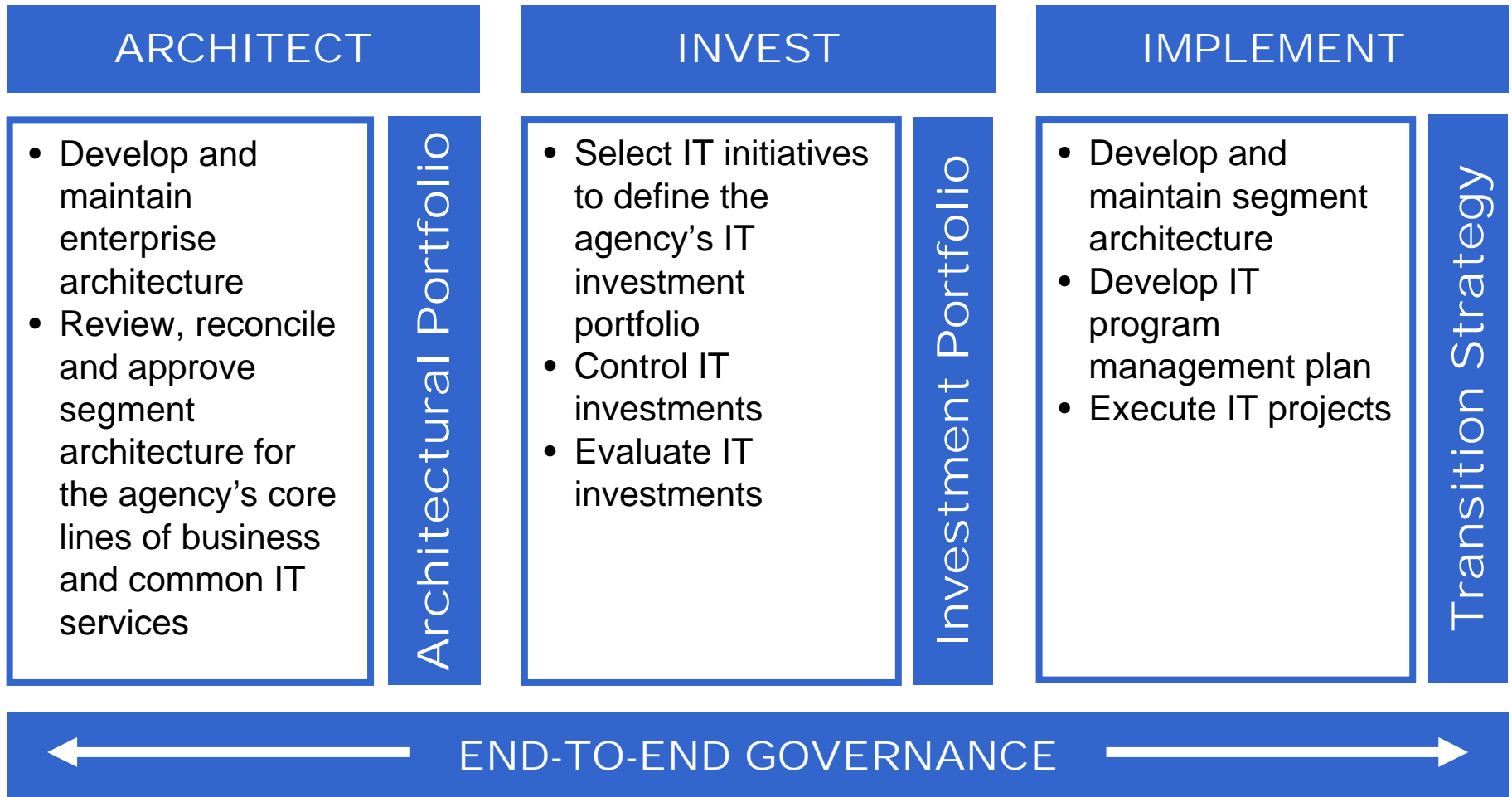


Financial Management LoB

Sub-Function	Definition
Accounting	Accounting entails accounting for assets, liabilities, fund balances, revenues and expenses associated with the maintenance of federal funds and expenditure of federal appropriations (Salaries and Expenses, Operation and Maintenance, Procurement, Working Capital, Trust Funds, etc.), in accordance with applicable federal standards (FASAB, Treasury, OMB, GAO, etc.).
Budget and Finance	Budget and Finance includes the management of the federal budget process including the development of plans and programs, budgets, and performance outputs as well as financing federal programs and operations through appropriation and apportionment of direct and reimbursable spending authority, fund transfers, investments and other financing mechanisms.
Payments	Payments includes disbursements of federal funds, via a variety of mechanisms, to federal and private individuals, federal agencies, state, local and international governments, and the private sector, to effect payment for goods and services, or distribute entitlements, benefits, grants, subsidies, loans, or claims.
Collections and Receivables	Collections and Receivables includes deposits, fund transfers, and receipts for sales or service.
Asset and Liability Management	Asset and Liability Management provides accounting support for the management of assets and liabilities of the Federal government.
Reporting and Information	Reporting and Information includes providing financial information, reporting and analysis of financial transactions.

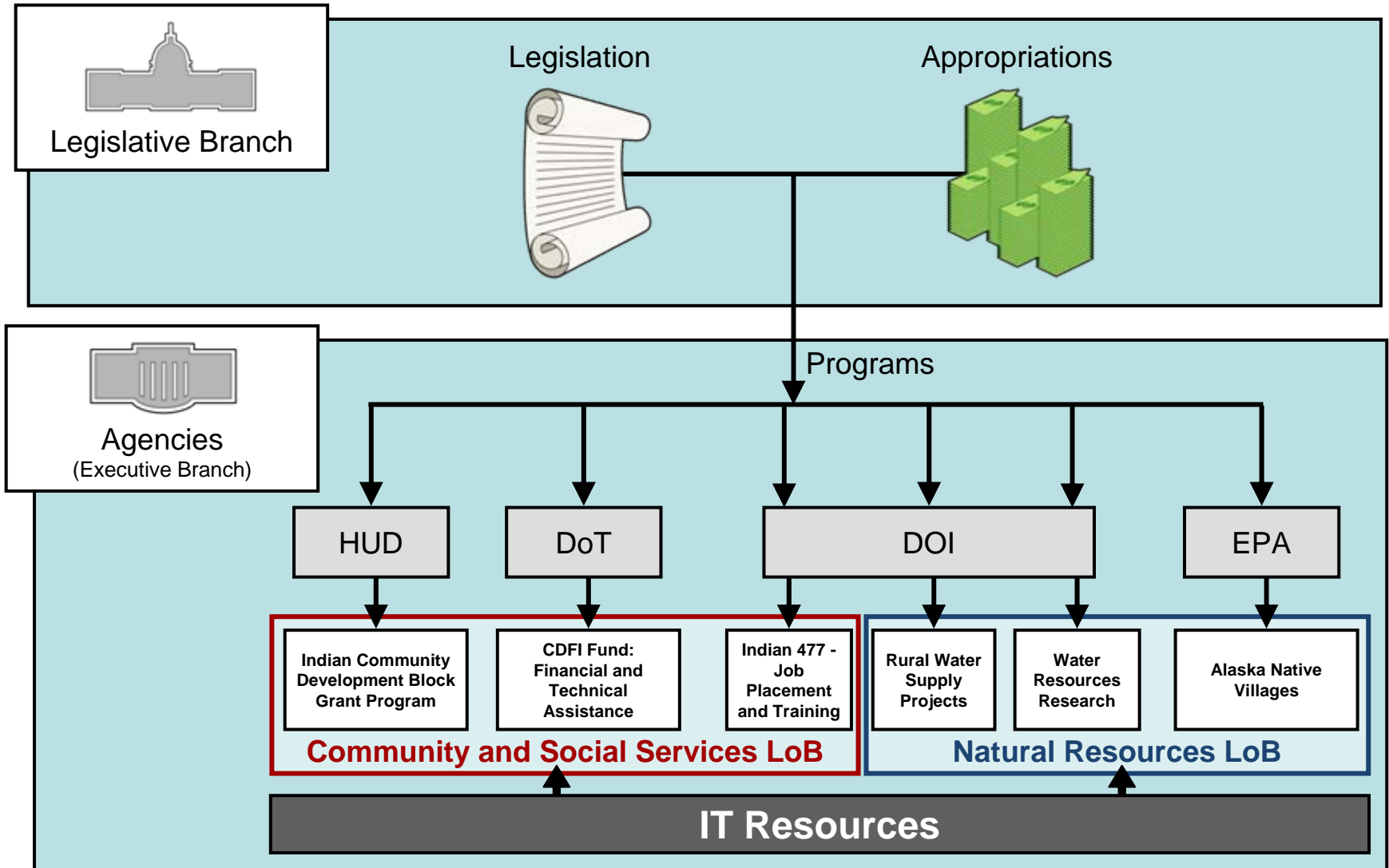


CONOPS





Why is EA Adoption so Tough?





- CORE.gov
 - Repository for service components
 - Contains a collaboration tool

The screenshot shows the CORE.gov website. At the top, there's a header with the CORE.gov logo and the tagline "Component Organization and Registration Environment". Below this is a navigation bar with tabs for "My pages", "Projects", and "Community". On the left side, there's a search box with a "Go" button and a link to "Advanced search". Below the search box is a section titled "How do I..." with a list of links: "View the CORE.GOV Index of Components as a PDF?", "View the CORE.GOV Index of Components in Word?", "Contact CORE.GOV?", and "Get help?". At the bottom left, there's a "Links of Interest" section with links to "GSA", "FEAPMO", and "FirstGov". The main content area has a heading "Welcome to CORE.GOV - FEA's Center for Components" and a paragraph welcoming users to the site. Below the paragraph are three links with red arrow icons: "Request a Project Management Workspace", "Recommend a Component for Inclusion", and "Find a Component for Reuse". At the bottom, there's a paragraph stating that CORE.GOV offers numerous components of various types and complexities, including business components, e-forms, and technical components. It also mentions that users can become members by sending an email request to [register](#) for an account on CORE.GOV.



E-Gov Status

Focus is on three main areas:

1. Lines of Business

Operational Phase

- Human Resources (HR) Management, Financial Management (FM), Grants Management (GM), Case Management (CM), and Federal Health Architecture (FHA)

Planning Phase

- Information Systems Security (ISS) and IT Infrastructure

2. E-Gov Initiatives

- Driving toward usage and adoption by agencies
- Self-sustaining fee-for-service model

3. SmartBUY Agreements



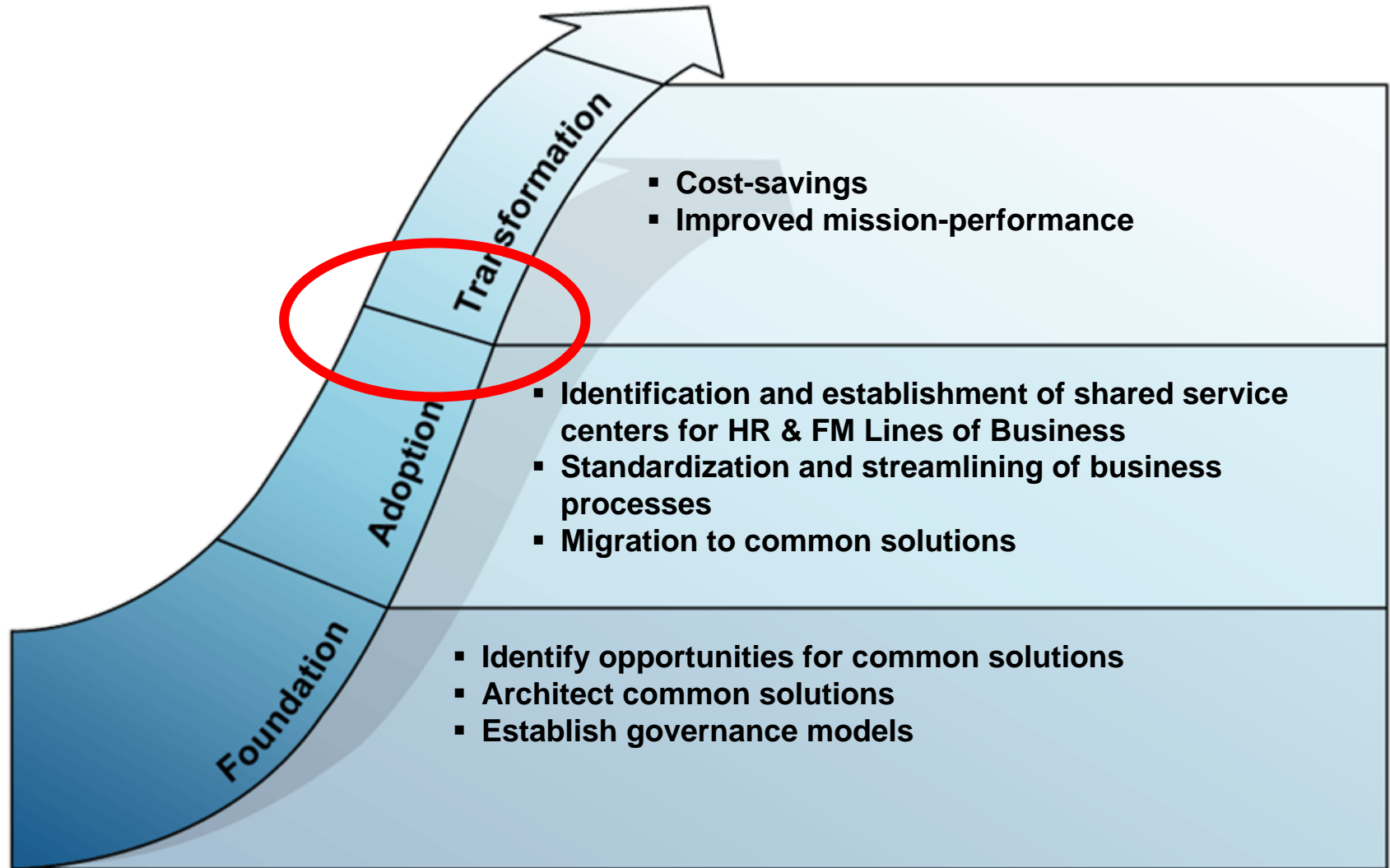
E-Gov Results

Government to Citizen	Government to Government
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 5.1 million taxpayers filed using Free-File▪ Recreation One-Stop provided easy access to 3,200 federal parks & other recreation sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 51,000 users registered with DisasterHelp.gov▪ Disaster Management services used in 111 actual emergencies
Government to Business	Internal Efficiency & Effectiveness
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 4.4 million electronic applications received for Employer Identification Numbers (EIN)▪ 6.5 million business tax forms filed electronically	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Job-seekers use USAJOBS to create between 90,000 and 100,000 resumes per month▪ E-Payroll consolidating payroll providers from 26 to 4

LoBs projected to save over \$5 billion dollars in the next 10 years.



E-Gov Future Direction



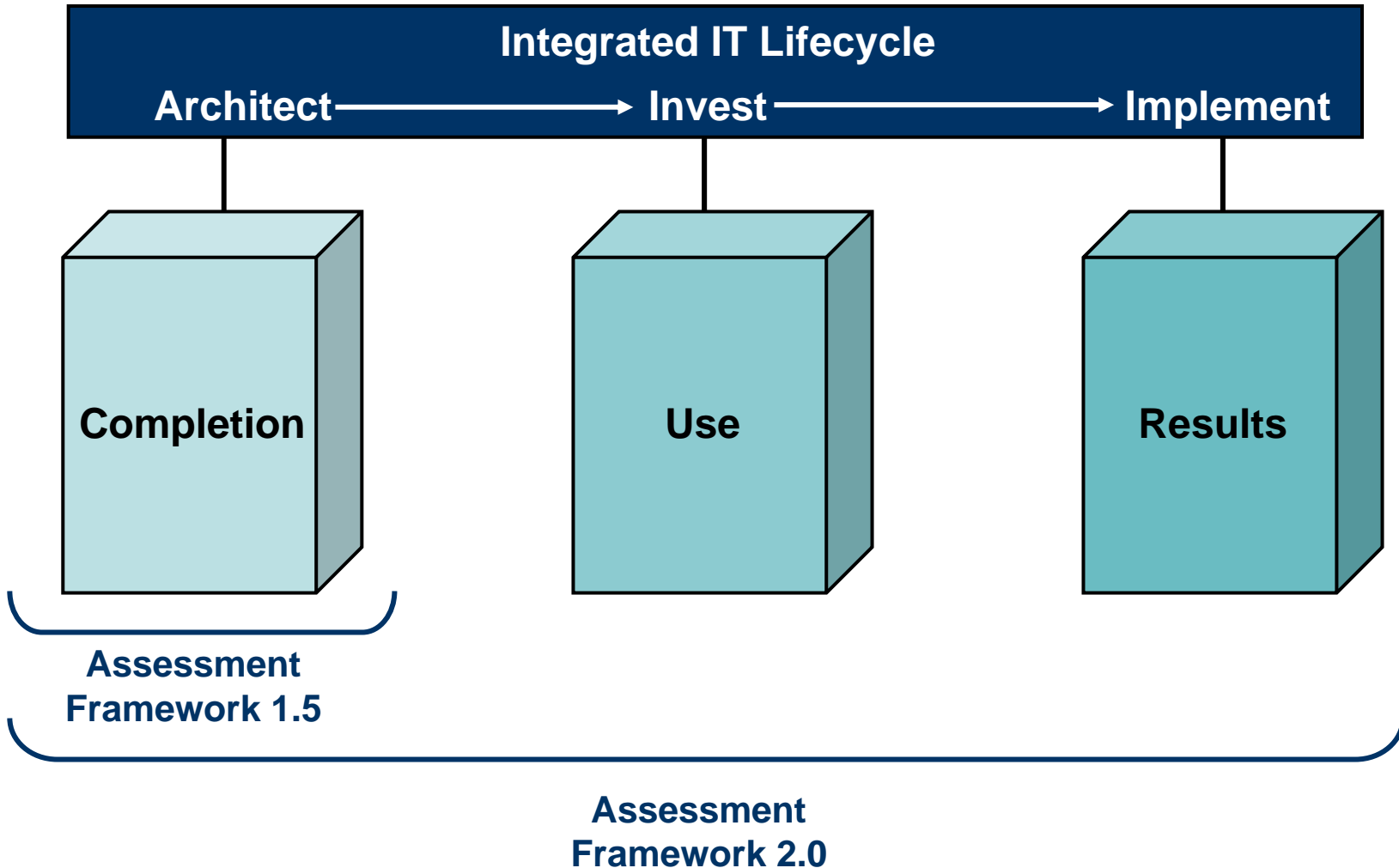


EA Assessment Framework 2.0

- Three Capability Areas
 - Completion
 - Use
 - Results
- EA Assessment Timeline
 - Annual Assessment Process
 - Quarterly Review Process



EA Assessment CONOPS



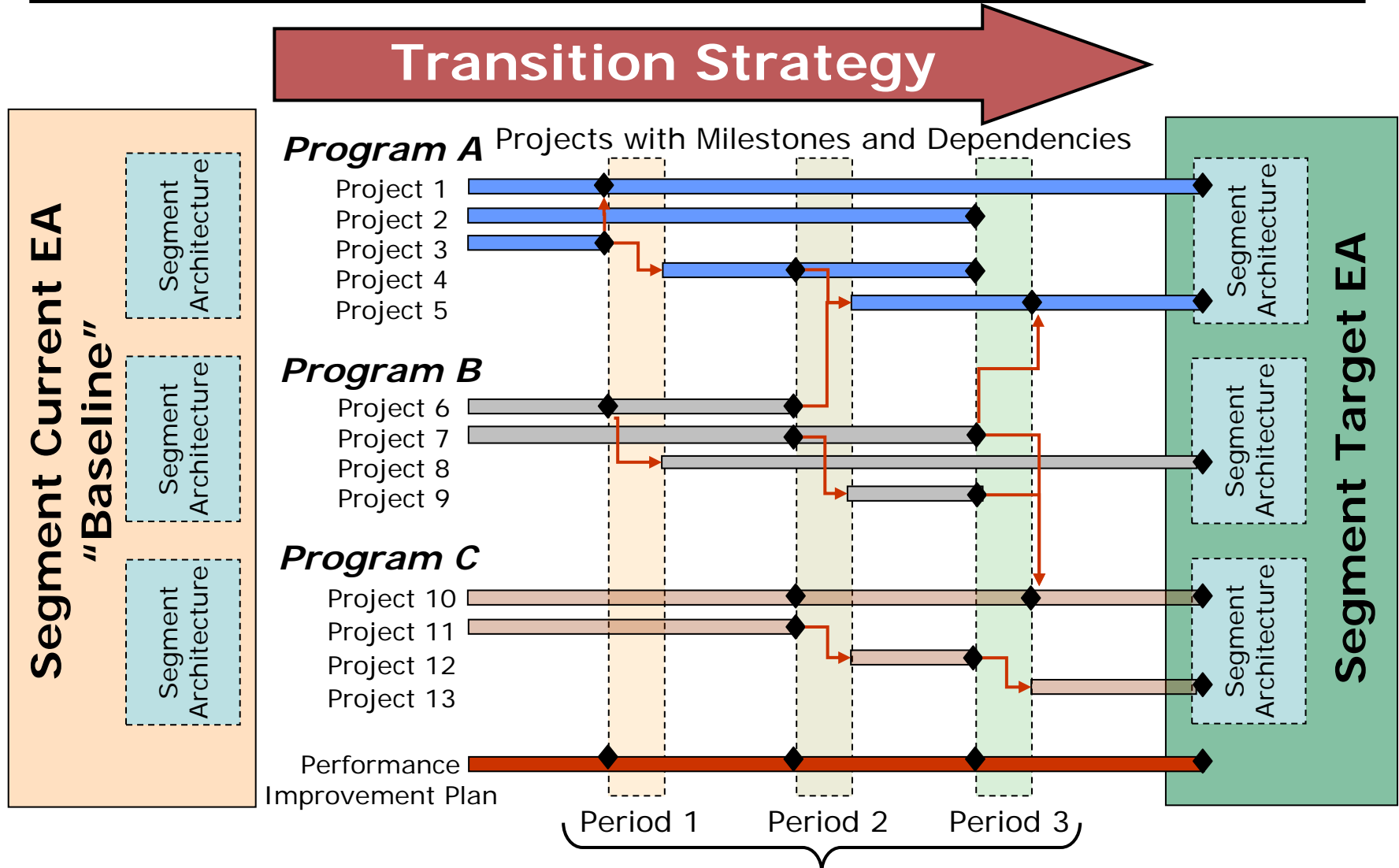


EA Assessment Timeline

- Annual Assessment Process
 - Annual comprehensive assessment of the state of department's enterprise architecture (EA) program
 - Begin using EA Assessment v2.0 in Q2 FY2006 (March 2006)
 - EA submissions due to OMB on Feb. 28, 2006
- Quarterly Review Process
 - Submit quarterly progress reports to demonstrate:
 - Success in achieving milestones in transition strategy
 - Improvements realized from using EA as a planning and management tool.



Transition Strategy Overview





Federal Enterprise Architecture Principles

- The Federal Government is Citizen-Centered
- The Federal Government is Results-Oriented
- The Federal Government is Market-Based
- The Federal Government is a Single, Federated Enterprise
- The Federal Government Operates Collaboratively
- The Federal Architecture is Business-Driven
- Flexibility and Agility are Design Standards
- Information is an Enterprise Asset
- Security and Privacy are Design Standards



For Further Information:
www.egov.gov



Example:

Mortgage Insurance at HUD

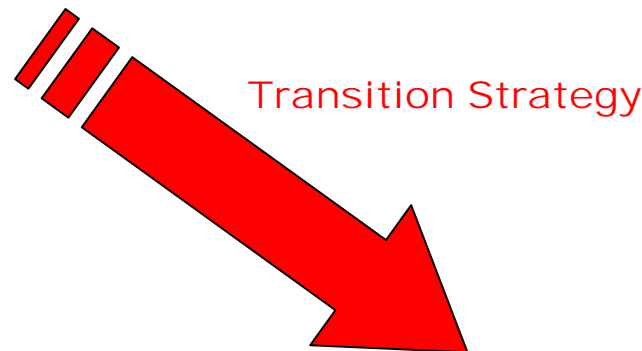
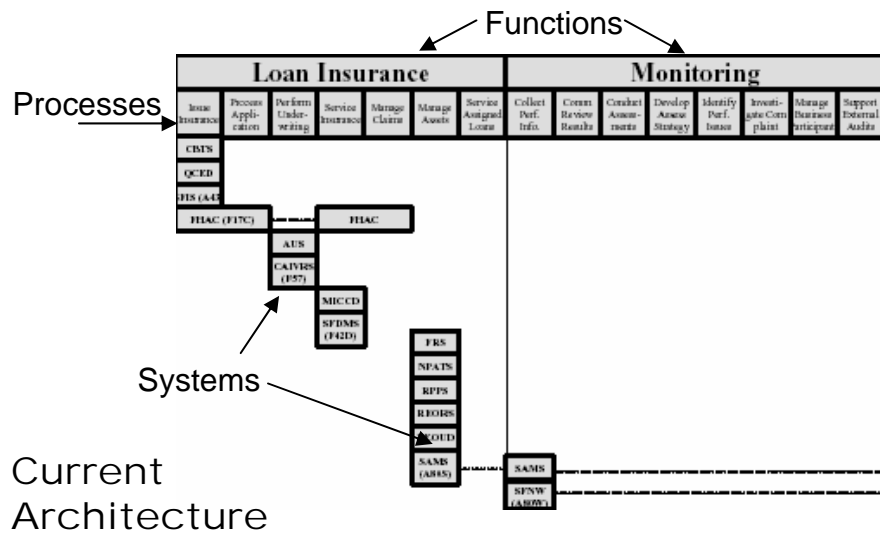


The diagram is a complex process map organized into three main horizontal sections: Functions, Processes, and Enterprise Systems. The top section, 'Functions', lists various business areas: Loan Insurance, Business Participant Management, Business Evaluation, Financial Management, Grants Management, and Direct Loans. Each area is further divided into specific sub-functions. The middle section, 'Processes', shows a sequence of steps for each function, such as 'Loan Insurance: Perform Underwriting', 'Service Insurance and Claims', 'Manage Assets', 'Participant Approval', 'Participant Monitoring', 'Participant Enforcement', 'Planning and Evaluation Module', and 'Internal Controls Module'. The bottom section, 'Enterprise Systems', shows the integration of these functions into larger systems like 'Financial Management System', 'Grants Management System', and 'Acquisition System'. A vertical timeline on the left side of the diagram indicates the duration of these processes, with labels for 'Single Family Core Modules', 'Single Family Cross Cutting Module', and 'Enterprise Systems'.

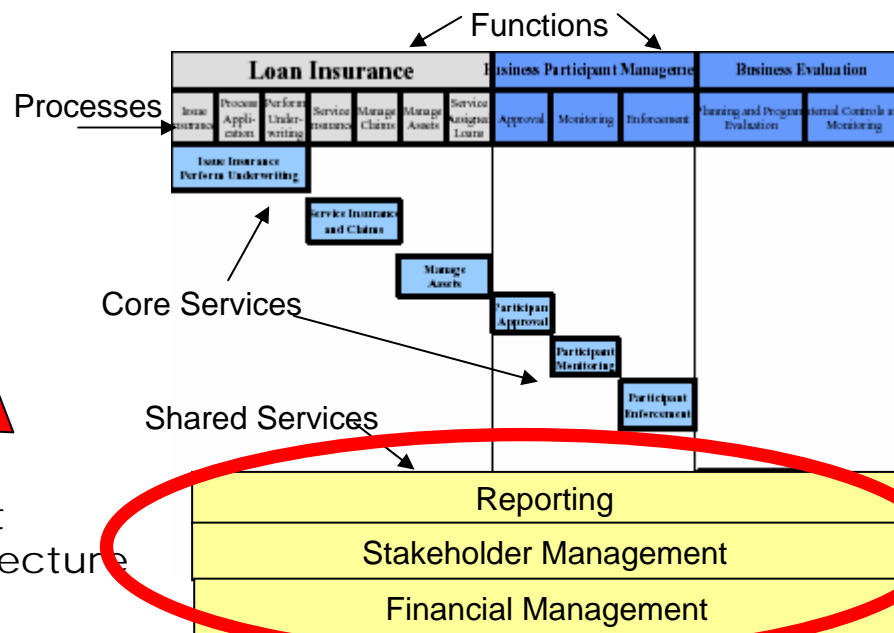
Functions	Loan Insurance	Business Participant Management	Business Evaluation	Financial Management	Grants Management	Direct Loans
Processes	Issue Insurance Process Application Perform Underwriting Service Insurance Manage Claims Manage Assets Service Insurance Manage Assets Manage Assets Participant Approval Participant Monitoring Participant Enforcement Planning and Evaluation Module Internal Controls Module	Approval Monitoring Enforcement	Planning and Program Evaluation Internal Controls Monitoring	Core Financial Systems Cost Management General Ledger Fixed Asset Management Payment Management Receivables Management FICA Subsidary Ledger	Intake Apps Evaluate Apps Award Grants Subsidize Grants Manage or Enforce Asset Servicing Loan Orig. Title, Close Servicing Portfolio Mgmt. Delinquency Debt Coll. Other Reporting Req.	
Single Family Core Modules						
Single Family Cross Cutting Module	Reporting Module					
Enterprise Systems	Financial Management System					
	Grants Management System					
	Acquisition System					



Bottom Line: More Efficient Support for the Business



Transition Strategy





Return on Investment

Inputs

- Four months of time from Architects and Program Officials
- Three years to transition to target state
- \$9 million dollars in DME (not including infrastructure)

Outputs

- Reduced the number of systems by nearly 80%
- Minimized functional overlap in the Mortgage Insurance LoB
- Modernized HUD's technology base
- Decreased the total cost of ownership from \$28 million dollars to \$16 million

Outcomes

- Increased the number of loans processed per day
- Identified faster, the number of lenders who are illegally discriminating
- Identified earlier, the lenders providing HUD with bad loans
- Identified non-viable lenders, and responded faster